

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets

(11) Publication number:

0 352 042
A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number: 89307198.5

(51) Int. Cl.⁴: C08L 77/00 , C08K 3/34 ,
C08L 71/12

(22) Date of filing: 14.07.89

(30) Priority: 20.07.88 JP 179095/88
19.12.88 JP 318519/88

(43) Date of publication of application:
24.01.90 Bulletin 90/04

(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE FR GB

(71) Applicant: UBE INDUSTRIES, LTD.
12-32, Nishihonmachi 1-chome
Ube-shi, Yamaguchi-ken 755(JP)

Applicant: TOYOTA JIDOSHA KABUSHIKI
KAISHA
1, Toyota-cho Toyota-shi
Aichi-ken 471(JP)

Applicant: KABUSHIKI KAISHA TOYOTA CHUO
KENKYUSHO
41-1, Aza Yokomichi Oaza Nagakute
Nagakute-cho
Aichi-gun Aichi-ken, 480-11(JP)

(72) Inventor: Deguchi, Ryuichi c/o Ube Chemical
Factory
Ube Industries Ltd. 1978-10, Oaza Kogushi
Ube-shi Yamaguchi-ken(JP)
Inventor: Nishio, Takeyoshi
c/o Toyota Jidosha Kabushiki Kaisha 1,
Toyota-cho
Toyota-shi Aichi-ken(JP)
Inventor: Okada, Akane
321 Narumi-shitaku, 84-1 Aza Otokoyama
Narumi-cho
Midori-ku Nagoya-shi Aichi-ken(JP)

(74) Representative: Ben-Nathan, Laurence Albert
et al
Urquhart-Dykes & Lord 91 Wimpole Street
London W1M 8AH(GB)

EP 0 352 042 A1

(54) High rigidity and impact resistance resin composition.

(57) Disclosed is a polyamide resin composition comprising: (A) at least one of the group consisting of a polyamide resin and a resin composition containing a polyamide resin; (B) a layered silicate uniformly dispersed in the above component (A); and at least one selected from the group consisting of (C) an impact resistance improving material and (D) a polyphenylene ether type resin. The resin composition of this invention has excellent moldability, and the molded product of the resin composition has excellent heat resistance, rigidity and impact resistance.

High rigidity and impact resistance resin composition

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to a resin composition having excellent moldability, of which molded product has
 5 excellent heat resistance, rigidity and impact resistance.

Polyamide resins have been widely utilized as molding materials for parts of automobiles or electrical parts, because their molded products have excellent mechanical properties.

However, when applied as the material for parts, etc. to be used under the conditions where excessive external force or heat is applied, they are not necessarily satisfactory with respect to rigidity, impact
 10 resistance and heat resistance under the present situation.

Also, there have been developed various resin compositions in which polyamides and polyphenylene ethers are combined. Generally speaking, polyamides are excellent in abrasion resistance, impact resistance, moldability, chemical resistance and mechanical strength, but involve problems in that rigidity may be lowered or dimensional change may occur during water absorption. On the other hand, polyphenylene
 15 ethers are excellent in heat resistance and water resistance, with dimensional change being also small, but involve problems in that moldability, chemical resistance and impact resistance are not sufficient.

Accordingly, for the purpose of making avail of mutual advantages and compensating for shortcomings by combining polyamides with polyphenylene ethers, various investigations have been made as described below.

The composition comprising a polyamide and a polyphenylene ether disclosed in Japanese Patent Publications Nos. 997/1970 and 41663/1984 is improved in flowability, but still insufficient in impact resistance.

The copolymer of a polyamide, a polyphenylene ether and a specific compound as represented by maleic anhydride prepared according to the method disclosed in Japanese Patent Publication No.
 25 11966/1985, since it is prepared by adding the specific compound during melting and kneading of the polyamide and the polyphenylene ether, is improved somewhat in impact resistance but not sufficiently, and heat resistance is still insufficient.

The composition comprising a polyamide and a modified polyphenylene ether disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 66452/1984 is insufficient in both impact resistance and heat resistance.

The composition comprising a highly amino-rich polyamide, a polyphenylene ether and a specific compound as represented by maleic anhydride disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No.
 30 250050/1987 is insufficient in impact resistance.

Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 10656/1988 discloses a composition comprising an A-B-A' type block copolymer and a hydrogenated A-B-A' type block copolymer formulated as the impact resistance improving material into a modified polyphenylene ether and a polyamide. This composition is
 35 improved in impact resistance, but it is still insufficient.

As described above, in the resin composition containing a polyamide and a polyphenylene ether as the essential components of the prior art, there has been developed no composition which satisfies all the characteristics of heat resistance, impact resistance and rigidity. Particularly, when the case of using the
 40 above resin composition as the material for the outer plate of automobile, etc. is considered, it is demanded that no deformation should occur even at high temperature during coating baking, and yet plane impact resistance under low temperature in cold districts should be high. Thus, it has been desired strongly to develop a material satisfying such characteristics.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A first object of the present invention is to improve insufficient points of the polyamide resin of the prior art and provide a polyamide resin composition of which molded product has excellent rigidity, impact
 50 resistance and heat resistance.

A second object of the present invention is to cancel the problems in the resin composition comprising a polyamide and a polyphenylene ether as the essential components and provide a resin composition from which a molded product having excellent heat resistance, rigidity and impact resistance, particularly with little distortion during coating baking and yet excellent plane impact resistance under low temperature.

The polyamide resin composition of the present invention comprises (A) at least one selected from the group consisting of a polyamide resin and a resin mixture containing a polyamide resin; (B) a layered silicate uniformly dispersed in the above component (A); and at least one selected from the group consisting of (C) an impact resistance improving material and (D) a polyph nylene ether type resin.

5

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

10 The component (A) constituting the composition of the present invention is a polyamide resin or a resin mixture containing a polyamide resin.

The polyamide resin has an acid amide bond (-CONH-) in the molecule, including specifically polymers or copolymers obtained from ϵ -caprolactam, 6-aminocaproic acid, ϵ -enantholactam, 7-aminoheptanoic acid, 11-aminoundecanoic acid, 9-aminononanoic acid, α -pyrrolidone, α -piperidone and the like; polymers or
15 copolymers obtained by polycondensation of diamines such as hexamethylenediamine, non-amethylenediamine, undecamethylenediamine, dodecamethylenediamine, metaxylylenediamine, etc. with dicarboxylic acids such as terephthalic acid, isophthalic acid, adipic acid, sebacic acid, etc.; or blends of these.

The polyamide resin of the component (A) should be preferably one having an average molecular
20 weight of 9,000 to 30,000.

Examples of other resins to be used when the component (A) is a mixture of a polyamide resin and other polymers may include polypropylene, ABS resin, polycarbonate, polyethyleneterephthalate, polybutyleneterephthalate, etc.

When the component (A) is a mixture, the content of the polyamide resin should be preferably 80% by
25 weight or more.

The component (B) is a layered or laminar silicate. The component (B) is a component which contributes to impart excellent mechanical properties and heat resistance to the molded product obtained from the polyamide resin composition.

Its shape may be preferably one having generally a thickness of 6 to 20 Å and a one side length within
30 the range of 0.002 to 1 μ m.

The layered silicate when dispersed in the component (A) is characterized by being uniformly dispersed with the respective dispersed layers maintaining interlayer distances of 20 Å or more on an average. Here, the interlayer distance refers to the distance between the gravity centers of flat plates of the layered silicate, and uniform dispersion refers to the dispersed state in which each one sheet of the layered silicate or a
35 multilayer of 5 layers or less on an average exists in parallel or randomly, or under the state where parallel and random states exist in mixture, with 50% or more, preferably 70% or more, thereof forming no local mass. Accordingly, the layered silicate should preferably be a substance having one side of 0.002 to 1 μ m, and a thickness of 8 to 20 Å.

As the starting material for such layered silicate, layered phyllosilicate minerals constituted of layers of
40 magnesium silicate or aluminum silicate may be exemplified. Specifically, there can be included smectite type clay minerals such as montmorillonite, saponite, beidellite, nontronite, hectorite, stevensite, etc. and vermiculite, halloysite, etc., and these can be either natural or synthetic. Among these, montmorillonite is preferred.

The method for dispersing uniformly such layered silicate of the component (B) into a polyamide resin
45 or a resin containing a polyamide is not particularly limited, but when the starting material for the layered silicate of the present invention is a multi-layer clay mineral, there may be employed the method in which the clay mineral is contacted with a swelling agent to expand previously the interlayer distances to have made the monomer readily incorporatable between the layers before mixing with the polyamide monomer and polymerization thereof (see U.S. Patent No. 4,739,007).

50 The formulation ratio of the component (B) may be preferably 0.05 to 30 parts by weight, more preferably 0.1 to 10 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the component (A). If the formulation ratio of the component (B) is less than 0.05 part by weight, improvements of rigidity, heat resistance and impact resistance of the molded product are undesirably small, while if it exceeds 30 parts by weight, the flowability of the resin composition will be extremely lowered and moldability will be lowered, whereby the
55 composition may be sometimes undesirably unsuitable as the material for injection molding.

The component (C) is an impact resistance improving material. The component (C) is not particularly limited, provided that it can improve impact resistance of the molded product. As the component (C), for example, at least one selected from the respective impact resistance improving materials shown below can

be used:

(1) impact resistance improving materials comprising copolymers obtained from ethylene, unsaturated carboxylic acid and unsaturated carboxylic acid metal salt;

(2) impact resistance improving materials comprising olefin copolymers containing 0.01 to 10 mole% of acid groups; and

(3) impact resistance improving materials comprising block copolymers obtained from vinylaromatic compounds containing 0.01 to 10 mole% of acid groups and conjugated diene compounds or hydrogenated products of said block copolymers, etc.

In the copolymer constituting the impact resistance improving material of the above (1), the ratio of ethylene units in the copolymer is 90 to 98 mole%, with the balance comprising substantially unsaturated carboxylic acid units and unsaturated carboxylic acid metal salt units. If the ratio of ethylene units is too small, the material may be high in rigidity but undesirably low in impact resistance, while if it is too much, compatibility with the polyamide is worsened, there is no significant improvement of impact strength and layer peeling may sometimes occur undesirably.

Examples of the unsaturated carboxylic acid may include acrylic acid, methacrylic acid and ethacrylic acid, and the unsaturated carboxylic acid may be partially methyl ester, ethyl ester, propyl ester or butyl ester.

The metal salt of the unsaturated carboxylic acid may be a salt of the above unsaturated carboxylic acid with a metal of the group IA, IB, IIA, IIB, IIIA or the fourth period of the group VIII of the periodic table.

Examples of such metals may include sodium, potassium, copper, magnesium, calcium, barium, zinc, cadmium, aluminum, iron, cobalt, nickel, etc. Among these, sodium, potassium, magnesium, calcium, barium and zinc are preferred.

Examples of the copolymer constituting the impact resistance improving material of the above (2) may include copolymers obtained from olefinic hydrocarbons such as ethylene, propylene, butylene, isobutylene, amylene, butene-1, hexene-1, decene-1 and 4-methylbutene-4-methylpentene-1 and the like.

The olefinic copolymer may also contain a constituent unit having an unsaturated bond. The above unit can be introduced by copolymerizing dicyclopentadiene, ethylidene norbornene, etc.

As the olefin copolymer, block or random copolymers containing 70 mole% or more of ethylene units and propylene units, with the molar ratio of the above ethylene units and propylene units being 1:2 to 6:1, having a melt flow rate (M.F.R.) at 2.16 kg/230 °C of 1 to are preferred.

Such olefin copolymers contain 0.01 to 10 mole% of acid groups. If the content of acid groups is too small, compatibility with the polyamide is poor and impact resistance will not be significantly improved undesirably, while if it is too much, no further effect can be obtained for improvement of impact resistance at a certain level or higher and productivity will be worsened undesirably.

As the method for introducing acid groups into olefin copolymers, there can be applied the method in which a radical generating agent such as benzoylperoxide, t-butyl hydroperoxide, etc. and maleic acid or acrylic acid are allowed to react during copolymerization.

As the vinylaromatic compound which is the starting material for the copolymer constituting the impact resistance improving material of the above (3), there can be exemplified styrene, vinylxylene, vinylnaphthalene, α -methylstyrene and vinyltoluene. These can be used in a combination of two or more kinds.

As the conjugated diene compound which is similarly the starting material, there can be exemplified butadiene, isoprene, 1,3-pentadiene and 2,3-dimethylbutadiene. These can be used in a combination of two or more kinds.

Specifically, there may be included styrene-butadiene random copolymer, styrene-butadiene-styrene block copolymer, styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer, hydrogenated styrene-butadiene-styrene block copolymer, hydrogenated styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer and the like.

The copolymer of the above (3) should preferably be one having a block structure of the polymer (I) comprising vinyl aromatic compound units and the polymer (II) comprising conjugated diene compound units represented by the following formula: (I)-(II)-(I) (wherein (I)'s may be either the same or different). With the copolymer having such a constitution, improvement of impact resistance and good moldability can be maintained. Also, the polymer (II) may be partially hydrogenated.

The ratio of the above polymer (I) and the polymer (II) constituting the copolymer of the above (3) should be preferably one containing 60 mole% or more of the polymer (II). If the ratio of the polymer (II) is too small, no effect of improvement of impact resistance will be exhibited undesirably.

Such copolymer contains 0.01 to 10 mole% of acid groups. If the content of acid groups is outside of this range, it is not preferable for the same reason as mentioned in the above case (2).

As the method for introducing acid groups into the olefin copolymer, the same method as in the above (2) is applicable.

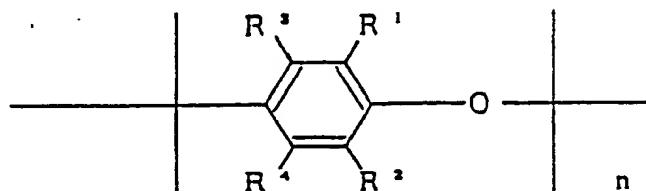
The formulation ratio of the component (C), when the resin composition of the present invention comprises the components (A), (B) and (C), may be preferably 5 to 70 parts by weight, more preferably 8 to 60 parts by weight, per 100 parts by weight of the component (A). If the formulation ratio of the component (C) is less than 5 parts by weight, improvement of impact resistance of the molded product is undesirably insufficient, while if it exceeds 70 parts by weight, rigidity (flexural modulus) and heat resistance will be gradually lowered undesirably.

When the resin composition of the present invention comprises the components (A), (B), (C) and (D), preferable formulation ratio of the component (C) may be not more than 35 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the total amount of the components (A) and (D). If it exceeds 35 parts by weight, moldability is lowered and heat resistance of the molded product is lowered undesirably.

The component (D) constituting the composition of the present invention is a polyphenylene ether type resin.

The polyphenylene ether resin should be preferably modified to be made compatible by incorporating a compound having a functional group reactive with polyamide (amino group, carboxyl group, epoxy group, etc.) internally into the molecule of the polyphenylene ether type resin, or graft polymerizing a modifier such as an unsaturated carboxylic acid or a derivative thereof or an unsaturated imide compound onto the polyphenylene ether type resin, or kneading at the same time an unsaturated carboxylic acid, etc. and a peroxide, etc. into the mixture during mixing with polyamide resin, etc.

The polyphenylene ether type resin can be prepared according to the methods as described in U.S. Patents 3,306,874, 3,306,875, 3,257,357 and 3,257,358, and is a polymer represented by the following formula:



(wherein R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ represent a residual group such as hydrogen, a halogen, an alkyl group and an aryl group, which may be the same or different, and n represents a polymerization degree).

Examples of the polyphenylene ether type resin may include poly(2,6-dimethylphenylene-1,4-ether), poly(2,6-diethylphenylene-1,4-ether), poly(2,6-dibromophenylene-1,4-ether), poly(2-methyl-6-ethylphenylene-1,4-ether), poly(2-chloro-6-methylphenylene-1,4-ether), poly(2-methyl-6-isopropylphenylene-1,4-ether), poly(2,6-di-n-propylphenylene-1,4-ether), poly(2-chloro-6-bromophenylene-1,4-ether), poly(2-chloro-6-ethylphenylene-1,4-ether), poly(2-methylphenylene-1,4-ether), poly(2-chlorophenylene-1,4-ether), poly(2-methyl-6-phenylphenylene-1,4-ether), poly(2-bromo-6-phenylphenylene-1,4-ether), poly(2,4'-methylphenylphenylene-1,4-ether) and poly(2,3,6-trimethylphenylene-1,4-ether), copolymers of these and copolymers having styrenic compounds graft copolymerized onto these.

Examples of the unsaturated carboxylic acid or derivatives thereof to be used as the modifier may include monocarboxylic acids such as acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, etc., dicarboxylic acids such as maleic acid, itaconic acid, fumaric acid, etc. or anhydrides thereof. Among these, the above dicarboxylic acids or anhydrides thereof are preferred, particularly maleic anhydride.

Examples of the unsaturated imide compound to be used as the modifier may include maleimide, N-methylmaleimide, N-ethylmaleimide, N-propylmaleimide, N-butylmaleimide, N-octylmaleimide, N-phenylmaleimide, N-(o-methylphenyl)maleimide, N-(m-methylphenyl)maleimide, N-(p-methylphenyl)maleimide, N-(methoxyphenyl)maleimide, N-(chlorophenyl)maleimide, N-(carboxyphenyl)maleimide, N-benzylmaleimide, N-naphthylmaleimide, N-cyclohexylmaleimide, itaconimide, N-methylitaconimide, N-phenylitaconimide and the like. Among these, N-cyclohexylmaleimide, N-benzylmaleimide, N-phenylmaleimide, N-(carboxyphenyl)maleimide are preferred.

These unsaturated carboxylic acids or derivatives thereof or unsaturated imide compounds can be used as a single kind, or two or more kinds can be used.

The amount of the modifier such as unsaturated carboxylic acid, etc. used for modifying the polyphenylene ether type resin may be 0.01 to 10% by weight based on the above polyphenylene ether type resin, preferably 0.1 to 5% by weight. If the amount used is less than 0.01% by weight, the composition is lowered in compatibility, whereby impact resistance, heat resistance of the molded product is undesirably

lowered. If it exceeds 10% by weight, the composition is lowered in flowability, whereby moldability is undesirably impaired.

Preparation of the modified polyphenylene ether type resin by heating and melting a polyphenylene ether type resin and an unsaturated carboxylic acid, etc. in the presence of a peroxide at a temperature of 250 to 350 °C is also another method.

Examples of the peroxide to be used in this case may include benzoylperoxide, α,α -bis-*t*-butylperoxy-*p*-diisopropylbenzene, etc.

The ratios of the formulation amounts of the components (A) and (D) may be 10 to 90% by weight of the component (A) and 90 to 10% by weight of the component (D). If the formulation amount of the component (A) is less than 10% by weight, the moldability of the composition is lowered, while if it exceeds 90% by weight, heat resistance of the molded product is lowered.

The formulation amounts of the components (A) and (D) may be preferably 30 to 80% by weight of the component (A) and 70 to 20% by weight of the component (D).

When the resin composition of the present invention contains the component (D), the component (B) permits the polyphenylene ether type resin of the component (D) to be finely dispersed into the polyamide resin of the component (A) which becomes the matrix in the molded product obtained from the resin composition, and also contributes to impart excellent mechanical properties, heat resistance and plane impact resistance to the molded product.

In the composition of the present invention, if necessary, there can be formulated fillers or moldability improving agents such as dyes, pigments, nucleating agents, mold release agents, etc., fibrous reinforcing materials such as glass fibers, metal fibers, carbon fibers, etc., granular reinforcing materials, plasticizers, lubricants, heat resistance imparting agents or improving agents, foaming agents, flame retardants, etc.

The method for preparing the resin composition of the present invention is not particularly limited, provided that it can disperse uniformly the respective constituent components. For example, when the starting material for the silicate of the component (B) is a multi-layer clay mineral, there can be applied the method in which the components (A) and (B) are mixed according to the method comprising bringing the mineral into contact with a swelling agent to expand previously the interlayer distances to make the monomer readily incorporatable between the layers before mixing with the monomer for forming the component (A) followed by polymerization (see U.S. Patent No. 4,739,007), and further the impact resistance improving material of the component (C) is formulated, or the method in which the component (C) is formulated into a molded product in shape of powder or pellets comprising the components (A) and (B), and then the mixture is melted and kneaded.

Further, there can be applied the method in which the layered silicate of the component (B) is brought into contact with a swelling agent to expand previously the interlayer distances to make the monomer readily incorporatable between the layers before mixing with the monomer for forming the component A followed by polymerization (see U.S. Patent No. 4,739,007), and further the polyphenylene ether resin of the component (D) is mixed and melted and kneaded at 230 to 350 °C, preferably 250 to 320 °C, etc.

In the resin composition of the present invention, it is preferable that the polyamide resin of the component (A) should form the continuous phase in the composition and the polyphenylene ether type resin of the component (D) should form the dispersed phase as the particles with a number average particle size of 2 μ m or less. The layered silicate of the component (B) may exist either in both phases of the component (A) and the component (D), or in only one phase of them.

At present, there have been made various proposals of the inventions in which impact resistance improving materials are combined for improvement of impact resistance of polyamide resins. However, compositions exhibiting excellent impact resistance at low temperature had the drawback that rigidity and heat resistance are lowered. One of the embodiments of the present invention has improved its drawback by combining an impact resistance improving material with the composition having a layered silicate uniformly dispersed in a polyamide resin or a resin containing the same. The reason is not clear, but it may be considered that uniform dispersion of a layered silicate has resulted in improvement of rigidity, heat resistance without impairing impact resistance.

The other embodiment of the present invention can improve both of heat resistance and impact resistance of the molded product at the same time by further formulating a layered silicate into a mixture of a polyamide resin and a polyphenylene ether resin. Ordinarily, when an inorganic filler is formulated into a mixture of a polyamide resin and a polyphenylene ether type resin, rigidity and heat resistance can be improved, but on the other hand, impact resistance is lowered. However, in the composition of the present invention, the layered silicate exists as dispersed in very fine state, and by formulation thereof in a small amount, rigidity and heat resistance can be improved and yet dispersion mutually between the polymers can be also effected finely with small particle sizes in the domain, whereby impact resistance may be

considered to be improved along with rigidity and heat resistance.

The resin composition of the present invention can be utilized for various parts of automobiles, electronic and electrical parts, mechanical parts, preparation materials for miscellaneous goods in general.

The present invention is described in more detail by referring to Examples. Parts indicate parts by weight.

Example 1

One hundred (100) g of montmorillonite which is the starting material with an average thickness of 9.5 Å and one side length of about 0.1 μm of one unit of layered silicate was dispersed in 10 liters of water, and to the resultant dispersion, added were 51.2 g of 12-aminododecanoic acid and 24 ml of conc. hydrochloric acid and the mixture was stirred for 5 minutes, followed by filtration. The product was thoroughly washed and then vacuum dried. By this operation, a composite of 12-aminododecanoic acid ammonium ions and montmorillonite was prepared. The layered silicate content in the composite was about 80%.

Next, into a reactor equipped with a stirrer, charged were 10 kg of ε-caprolactam, 1 kg of water and 100 g of the above composite, and the mixture was stirred so that the reaction system became internally uniform state at 100 °C. Further, the temperature was elevated to 260 °C, and the mixture was stirred under pressurization of 15 kg/cm² for one hour. Then, the pressure was liberated, and while permitting the water content to be evaporated from the reaction vessel, the reaction was carried out under normal pressure at 260 °C for 3 hours. After completion of the reaction, the reaction product taken out in a strand from the nozzle at the lower part of the reactor was cooled with water and subjected to cutting to obtain pellets comprising a polyamide resin (average molecular weight 15,000) and montmorillonite. The pellets were dipped in hot water to extract and remove about 10% of unreacted monomer, followed by drying in vacuum.

Next, an impact resistance improving material comprising a copolymer constituted of 95 mole% of ethylene units, 2 mole% of methacrylic acid units, 2 mole% of zinc methacrylate units and 1 mole% of methyl methacrylate units (impact resistance improving material (a)) was prepared using corresponding monomers by means of a high pressure method polyethylene producing device and a saponifying device.

Then, the above pellets and the impact resistance improving material (a) were blended by a blender at a weight ratio of 65:35 for 30 minutes. Next, the above mixture was kneaded through a twin screw kneading extruder TEX 30 (manufactured by Nippon Seikoshō K.K.) under the conditions of setting temperatures of the extruder C₁: 250 °C, C₂: 270 °C, C₃: 270 °C, and a die temperature: 270 °C, to obtain a composition of the present invention.

The composition thus obtained was injection molded under the conditions shown below to prepare a test strip, and various tests as described below were conducted by use of this test strip. The results are shown in Table 1. The formulation amounts of the respective constituent components in Table 1 are shown as calculated in parts by weight of the practical formulation amounts. This is the same in the following description.

Injection molding machine:

IS-80, manufactured by Toshiba Kikai K.K.

Cylinder setting temperatures:

C₁ 240 °C; C₂ 260 °C; C₃ 270 °C; C₄ (nozzle) 270 °C

Injection pressure: 600 kg/cm²

Mold temperature: 88 °C

Injection time: 10 sec.

Cooling time: 20 sec.

Measurement tests

Tensile yielding point strength: ASTM-D-638

Elongation at break point: ASTM-D-638

Flexural modulus: ASTM-D-790

(All the above three tests were conducted under absolutely dry state at 23 °C)

Impact resistance: ASTM-D-256

(conducted under absolutely dry state at -30 °C)

Heat distortion temperature (ASTM-D-648)

(tested under absolutely dry stat)

Examples 2 and 3

5 In the same manner as in Example 1 except for changing the amount of the montmorillonite composite charged into the reactor in Example 1 to 200 g (Example 2) or 400 g (Example 3), compositions were obtained.

By use of these compositions, the respective tests were conducted. The results are shown in Table 1.

10

Comparative example 1

In Example 1, no composite was charged into the reactor but only 10 kg of ϵ -caprolactam and 1 kg of water were charged, and following otherwise the same procedure as in Example 1, pellets were prepared.

15 Further, the respective tests were conducted in the same manner as in Example 1 except for formulating no impact resistance improving material (a). The results are shown in Table 1.

Comparative example 2

20

In Example 2, no composite was charged into the reactor but only 10 kg of ϵ -caprolactam and 1 kg of water were charged, and following otherwise the same procedure as in Example 2, the respective tests were conducted in the same manner as in Example 2. The results are shown in Table 1.

25

Example 4

In Example 2, except for using, in place of the impact resistance improving material (a), an impact resistance improving material (b) obtained by adding 0.7 part by weight of maleic anhydride and 0.2 part by weight of benzoylperoxide to 100 parts by weight of a random copolymer comprising 47:53 molar ratio of ethylene units and propylene units with a M.F.R (2.16 kg/230 °C) of 3 g/min., followed by melting reaction, and changing the blending ratio during kneading to polyamide silicate composite : impact resistance improving material (b) = 80 : 20, a composition was obtained in the same manner as in Example 2.

30 By use of this composition, the respective tests were conducted in the same manner as in Example 1. The results are shown in Table 1.

Comparative example 3

40 In Example 4, no composite was charged into the reactor but only 10 kg of ϵ -caprolactam and 1 kg of water were charged, and following otherwise the same procedure as in Example 4, the respective tests were conducted in the same manner as in Example 4. The results are shown in Table 1.

Example 5

45 In Example 4, except for using, in place of the impact resistance improving material (b), a partially hydrogenated block copolymer comprising polystyrene-polybutadiene-polystyrene (molar ratio 10:80:10) with a M.F.R (2.18 kg/230 °C) of 3.4 g/10 min. which was modified with 0.05 mole% maleic acid according to the same method as in Example 4 (an impact resistance improving material (c)), a composition was obtained in the same manner as in Example 4.

50 By use of this composition, the respective tests were conducted in the same manner as in Example 1. The results are shown in Table 1.

55

Comparative example 4

In Example 5, no composite was charged into the reactor but only 10 kg of ϵ -caprolactam and 1 kg of

water were charged, and following otherwise the same procedure as in Example 5, the respective tests were conducted in the same manner as in Example 5. The results are shown in Table 1.

As is apparent from the Table, it can be understood that the products of Comparative examples are lowered in characteristics in any of measurement test results such as tensile test, etc., while in Examples of the present invention, no lowering is observed in all the characteristics, thus exhibiting overall excellent characteristics.

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

Table 1

	Exa. 1	Exa. 2	Exa. 3	Comp. Exa. 1	Comp. Exa. 2	Exa. 4	Comp. Exa. 3	Exa. 5	Comp. Exa. 4
Polyamide resin (average molecular weight = 15,000)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Laminar	Montmorillonite	Montmorillonite	Montmorillonite	-	-	Montmorillonite	-	Montmorillonite	-
Kind of starting-material									
silicate	0.9	1.7	3.3	-	-	1.7	-	1.7	-
Formulation measured amount (parts)									
Kind	(a)	(a)	(a)	-	(a)	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)
Impact resistance improving material	54	53	53	-	54	25	25	25	25
Formulation measured amount (parts)									
Tensile strength (kg/cm ²)	600	630	650	730	360	510	410	560	480
Elongation(%)	more than 200	more than 200	100	100	more than 200	100	80	90	130
Flexural modulus (kg/cm ²)	17,000	19,000	22,000	26,000	13,000	19,300	15,500	21,000	16,000
Impact resistance (Izod, notched, -30 °C, kg · cm/cm)	17	19	22	4	20	40	41	14	16
Heat distortion temperature (load 4.6 kg/cm ² , °C)	172	172	174	175	135	176	156	182	147

As is apparent from the above experiments, the molded product obtained from the composition of the present invention has excellent rigidity (tensile strength and flexural modulus), impact resistance and heat resistance.

5

Example 6

Two hundred (200) g of montmorillonite which is the starting material with an average thickness of 9.5 Å and one side length of about 0.1 μm of one unit of layered silicate was dispersed in 10 liters of water, and, to the resultant dispersion, added were 51.2 g of 12-aminododecanoic acid and 24 ml of conc. hydrochloric acid and the mixture was stirred for 5 minutes, followed by filtration. Further, the product was thoroughly washed and then vacuum dried. By this operation, a complex of 12-aminododecanoic acid ammonium ions and montmorillonite was prepared. The layered silicate content in the composite was about 80% by weight. The silicate interlayer distance in this composite as measured by X-ray diffraction was found to be 18.0 Å.

Next, into a reactor equipped with a stirrer, charged were 10 kg of ε-caprolactam, 1 kg of water and 200 g of the above composite having been dried, and the mixture was stirred so that the reaction system became internally uniform state at 100 °C. Further, the temperature was elevated to 260 °C, and the mixture was stirred under pressurization of 15 kg/cm² for one hour. Then, the pressure was liberated, and while permitting water to be evaporated from the reaction vessel, the reaction was carried out under normal pressure for 3 hours. After completion of the reaction, the reaction product taken out in a strand from the nozzle at the lower part of the reactor was cooled with water and subjected to cutting to obtain pellets comprising a polyamide resin (average molecular weight 15,000) and montmorillonite. The pellets were dipped in hot water to extract and remove the unreacted monomer (about 10%), followed by drying in vacuum. The ratios of the polyamide and montmorillonite in the dry pellets were 100 parts by weight of the polyamide resin and 1.7 parts of montmorillonite.

Next, one part by weight of maleic anhydride per 100 parts by weight of a poly(2,6-dimethyl-1,4-phenylene)ether with an inherent viscosity of 0.48 (25 °C, in chloroform) and 20 parts by weight of benzoylperoxide per 100 parts by weight of maleic anhydride were kneaded at 300 °C by means of an extruder to obtain pellets of a modified polyphenylene ether resin.

Then the above pellets and the modified polyphenylene ether resin were mixed with the formulation ratio of 70 parts by weight of the polyamide resin and 30 parts by weight of the polyphenylene ether resin. Next, further, the mixture was melted and kneaded at 290 °C by use of a twin screw extruder with a screw diameter of 30 mm to obtain the pellets of a resin composition of the present invention.

The pellets of the resin composition obtained were dried under reduced pressure and injection molded under the conditions shown below to prepare test strips, and then the respective evaluation tests of various characteristics shown in Table 2 were conducted. The interlayer distance of the layered silicate in the test strip was found to be 100 Å or more as the result of X-ray diffraction. The interlayer distance was the same also for the following Examples 7 to 14.

The test methods of the respective characteristics shown below are as follows.

Tensile strength: ASTM D-638

Flexural strength, Flexural modulus: ASTM D-790

Izod impact strength: ASTM D-256

Heat distortion temperature: ASTM D-648

High speed impact strength: According to the plane impact measuring method (the UBE method), first, the pellets of the resin composition of the present invention are molded into a disc with a thickness of 3.2 mm and a diameter of 100 mm, and the disc was used as the test strip. Next, at -30 °C, a round missile with a tip end diameter of 1/2 inch was dropped at a speed of 2.5 m/sec onto the center of the above test strip, and from the stress-strain curve during breaking in that case, the breaking energy was calculated.

Dispersed particles size of polyphenylene ether type resin: After the polyphenylene ether type resin was dissolved in chloroform at 61 °C, SEM enlarged photograph was photographed, and the size was determined from the photograph.

Injection Molding conditions

55

Injection molding machine:

IS-80, manufactured by Toshiba Kikai K.K.

Cylinder setting temperatures:

C₁ 240 °C; C₂ 265 °C; C₃ 285 °C; C₄ (nozzle) 285 °C

Injection pressure: 600 kg/cm²

Mold temperature: 80 °C

Injection time: 10 sec.

5 Cooling time: 20 sec.

Example 7

10 In Example 6, except for changing the formulation ratios to 60 parts of the polyamide resin, 40 parts of the modified polyphenylene ether resin and 1.0 part of montmorillonite, a resin composition was obtained in the same manner as in Example 6. By use of this composition, respective evaluation tests were conducted in the same manner as in Example 6. The results are shown in Table 2.

15 Example 8

In Example 6, except for changing the formulation ratios to 50 parts of the polyamide resin, 50 parts of the modified polyphenylene ether resin and 0.8 part of montmorillonite, a resin composition was obtained in the same manner as in Example 6. By use of this composition, respective evaluation tests were conducted
20 in the same manner as in Example 6. The results are shown in Table 2.

Comparative example 5

25 In Example 6, except for carrying out polymerization without use of the composite of montmorillonite and the polyamide resin, and melting and kneading only the polyamide resin and the modified polyphenylene ether resin with formulation ratios shown in Table 2, a resin composition for comparison was obtained in the same manner as in Example 6. By use of this composition, various evaluation tests were conducted in the same manner as in Example 6. The results are shown in Table 2.

30

Comparative example 6

35 In Example 7, except for carrying out polymerization without use of the composite of montmorillonite and the polyamide resin, and melting and kneading only the polyamide resin and the modified polyphenylene ether resin with formulation ratios shown in Table 2, a resin composition for comparison was obtained in the same manner as in Example 7. By use of this composition, various evaluation tests were conducted in the same manner as in Example 7. The results are shown in Table 2.

40

Comparative example 7

45 In Example 8, except for carrying out polymerization without use of the composite of montmorillonite and the polyamide resin, and melting and kneading only the polyamide resin and the modified polyphenylene ether resin with formulation ratios shown in Table 2, a resin composition for comparison was obtained in the same manner as in Example 8. By use of this composition, various evaluation tests were conducted in the same manner as in Example 8. The results are shown in Table 2.

50 Example 9

In Example 6, during melting and kneading of the composite of montmorillonite and the polyamide resin with the modified polyphenylene ether resin, except for further melting and kneading a hydrogenated product of styrene-butylene-styrene copolymer manufactured by Shell Chemical Co. (hereinafter abbreviated as "SEBS") which is an impact resistance improving material with the formulation ratio of 70 parts of the polyamide resin, 30 parts of the modified polyphenylene ether resin, 1.1 part of the montmorillonite and 10 parts of SEBS, a resin composition of the present invention was obtained in the same manner as in Example 6. By use of this composition, the respective evaluation tests were conducted in the same manner
55

as in Example 6. The results are shown in Table 2.

Example 10

5

In Example 9, except for changing the amount of the montmorillonite composite charged into the reactor to 100 g, and further carrying out melting and kneading with the formulation ratio of 60 parts of the polyamide resin, 40 parts of the modified polyphenylene ether resin, 0.5 part of the montmorillonite and 10 parts of SEBS, a resin composition of the present invention was obtained in the same manner as in
10 Example 9. By use of this composition, the respective evaluation tests were conducted in the same manner as in Example 9. The results are shown in Table 2.

Example 11

15

In Example 9, except for carrying out melting and kneading with the formulation ratio of 60 parts of the polyamide resin, 40 parts of the modified polyphenylene ether resin, 1.0 part of the montmorillonite and 10 parts of SEBS, a resin composition of the present invention was obtained in the same manner as in
20 Example 9. By use of this composition, the respective evaluation tests were conducted in the same manner as in Example 9. The results are shown in Table 2.

Example 12

25

In Example 11, except for changing the amount of the montmorillonite composite charged into the reactor to 300 g, and further carrying out melting and kneading with the formulation ratio of 60 parts of the polyamide resin, 40 parts of the modified polyphenylene ether resin, 1.5 part of the montmorillonite and 10 parts of SEBS, a resin composition of the present invention was obtained in the same manner as in
30 Example 11. By use of this composition, the respective evaluation tests were conducted in the same manner as in Example 11. The results are shown in Table 2.

Example 13

35

In Example 9, except for carrying out melting and kneading with the formulation ratio of 50 parts of the polyamide resin, 50 parts of the modified polyphenylene ether resin, 0.8 part of the montmorillonite and 10 parts of SEBS, a resin composition of the present invention was obtained in the same manner as in
40 Example 9. By use of this composition, the respective evaluation tests were conducted in the same manner as in Example 9. The results are shown in Table 2.

Example 14

45

In Example 9, except for carrying out melting and kneading with the formulation ratio of 40 parts of the polyamide resin, 60 parts of the modified polyphenylene ether resin, 0.6 part of the montmorillonite and 10 parts of SEBS, a resin composition of the present invention was obtained in the same manner as in
Example 9. By use of this composition, the respective evaluation tests were conducted in the same manner as in Example 9. The results are shown in Table 2.

50

Comparative example 8

In Example 9, except for carrying out polymerization without use of the composite of montmorillonite and the polyamide resin, and melting and kneading only the polyamide resin, the modified polyphenylene
55 ether resin and SEBS with formulation ratios shown in Table 2, a resin composition for comparison was obtained in the same manner as in Example 9. By use of this composition, various evaluation tests were conducted in the same manner as in Example 9. The results are shown in Table 2.

Comparative example 9

In Example 11, except for carrying out polymerization without use of the composite of montmorillonite and the polyamide resin, and melting and kneading only the polyamide resin, the modified polyphenylene ether resin and SEBS with formulation ratios shown in Table 2, a resin composition for comparison was obtained in the same manner as in Example 11. By use of this composition, various evaluation tests were conducted in the same manner as in Example 11. The results are shown in Table 2.

10 Comparative example 10

In Example 13, except for carrying out polymerization without use of the composite of montmorillonite and the polyamide resin, and melting and kneading only the polyamide resin, the modified polyphenylene ether resin and SEBS with formulation ratios shown in Table 2, a resin composition for comparison was obtained in the same manner as in Example 13. By use of this composition, various evaluation tests were conducted in the same manner as in Example 13. The results are shown in Table 2.

Comparative example 11

In Example 14, except for carrying out polymerization without use of the composite of montmorillonite and the polyamide resin, and melting and kneading only the polyamide resin, the modified polyphenylene ether resin and SEBS with formulation ratios shown in Table 2, a resin composition for comparison was obtained in the same manner as in Example 14. By use of this composition, various evaluation tests were conducted in the same manner as in Example 14. The results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2

	Example			Comparative example		
	6	7	8	5	6	7
Polyamide resin	70	60	50	70	60	50
Polyphenylene ether resin	30	40	50	30	40	50
Montmorillonite	1.1	1.0	0.8	-	-	-
SEBS	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tensile strength (kg/cm ²)	820	800	790	720	700	700
Flexural strength (kg/cm ²)	27,600	27,700	28,200	24,200	23,900	24,700
Izod impact strength (notched)	8.2	8.9	8.9	6.4	6.0	5.5
(kg·cm/cm)	7.6	8.8	8.8	5.0	5.1	4.8
High speed impact strength (-30 °C)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(kg·cm)						
Heat distortion temperature (18.6kg/cm ²)	150	158	161	106	110	113
(°C)						
Number average particle size (μm)	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.5

Table 2 (Cont'd)

	Example							Comparative example				
	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	
Polyamide resin	70	60	60	60	50	40		70	60	50	40	
Polyphenylene ether resin	30	40	40	40	50	60		30	40	50	60	
Montmorillonite	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.6		-	-	-	-	
SEBS	10	10	10	10	10	10		10	10	10	10	
Tensile strength (kg/cm ²)	600	590	610	650	610	590		580	550	570	590	
Flexural strength (kg/cm ²)	23,000	21,900	22,600	24,200	22,900	21,800		20,200	19,700	18,500	19,800	
Izod impact strength (notched) (kg·cm/cm)	17	30	36	28	76	88		14	22	60	74	
High speed impact strength (-30 °C) (kg·cm)	9	14	14	13	23	24		7	11	20	22	
Heat distortion temperature (18.6kg/cm ²) (°C)	-	-	870	-	570	500		-	360	390	300	
Number average particle size (μm)	112	128	139	144	140	148		98	107	122	139	
	0.49	0.28	0.23	0.19	0.12	0.11		0.71	0.39	0.30	0.28	

Example 15

5

In Example 11, except for using a modified EPR (EXXELOR VA 1803, manufactured by Exxon Chemical Co.) in place of SEBS, the respective evaluation tests were conducted in the same manner as in Example 11. The results are shown in Table 3.

10

Example 16

In Example 13, except for using a modified EPR in place of SEBS, the respective evaluation tests were conducted in the same manner as in Example 13. The results are shown in Table 3.

15

Example 17

In Example 14, except for using a modified EPR in place of SEBS, the respective evaluation tests were conducted in the same manner as in Example 14. The results are shown in Table 3.

20

Comparative example 12

In Example 16, except for carrying out polymerization without use of the composite of montmorillonite and the polyamide resin, and melting and kneading only the polyamide resin, the modified polyphenylene ether resin and the modified EPR with formulation ratios shown in Table 3, a resin composition for comparison was obtained in the same manner as in Example 16. By use of this composition, various evaluation tests were conducted in the same manner as in Example 16. The results are shown in Table 3.

30

Table 3

35			Example			Compa.
			15	16	17	12
	Polyamide resin		60	50	40	50
	Polyphenylene ether resin		40	50	60	50
40	Montmorillonite		1.1	1.0	0.8	-
	Modified EPR		10	10	10	10
	Tensile strength (kg/cm ²)		570	570	570	530
	Flexural strength (kg/cm ²)		21,000	21,700	20,600	19,300
45	Izod impact strength notched (kg * cm/cm)	at 23 °C	80	80	73	78
		at -30 °C	33	70	55	43
	High speed impact strength (at -30 °C) (kg/cm)		-	-	-	-
50	Heat distortion temperature (18.6 kg/cm ²) (°C)		118	126	136	102
	Number average particle size (μm)		0.09	0.08	0.07	0.15

55 As is apparent from the above experiments, the molded product of the polyamide resin composition of the present invention has excellent rigidity, heat resistance and impact resistance.

is at least one selected from the group consisting of poly(2,6-dimethylphenylene-1,4-ether), poly(2,6-diethylphenylene-1,4-ether), poly(2,6-dibromophenylene-1,4-ether), poly(2-methyl-6-ethylphenylene-1,4-ether), poly(2-chloro-6-methylphenylene-1,4-ether), poly(2-methyl-6-isopropylphenylene-1,4-ether), poly(2,6-di-n-propylphenylene-1,4-ether), poly(2-chloro-6-bromophenylene-1,4-ether), poly(2-chloro-6-ethylphenylene-1,4-ether), poly(2-methylphenylene-1,4-ether), poly(2-chlorophenylene-1,4-ether), poly(2-methyl-6-phenylphenylene-1,4-ether), poly(2-bromo-6-phenylphenylene-1,4-ether), poly(2,4-methylphenylphenylene-1,4-ether) and poly(2,3,6-trimethylphenylene-1,4-ether), copolymers of these and copolymers having styrenic compounds graft copolymerized onto these.

14. The polyamide resin composition according to Claim 1, wherein the formulation ratio of the component (C) is 5 to 70 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the component (A), in the case where the resin composition comprises the components (A), (B) and (C).

15. The polyamide resin composition according to Claim 14, wherein the formulation ratio of the component (C) is 8 to 60 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the component (A).

16. The polyamide resin composition according to Claim 1, wherein the formulation ratio of the component (C) formulated is not more than 35 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the total amount of the components (A) and (D), in the case where the resin composition comprises the components (A), (B), (C) and (D).

17. The polyamide resin composition according to Claim 1, wherein the formulation amount ratios of the component (A) and the component (D) are 10 to 90% by weight of the component (A) and 90 to 10% by weight of the component (D).

18. The polyamide resin composition according to Claim 17, wherein the formulation amount ratios of the component (A) and the component (D) are 30 to 80% by weight of the component (A) and 70 to 20% by weight of the component (D).

25

30

35

40

45

50

55



DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
A	DE-A-3 632 865 (KABUSHIKI KAISHA TOYOTA CHUO K.) * claims; page 4, lines 35-46 *; & US - A - 4739007 (Cat. D) ---	1-3,6-9	C 08 L 77/00 C 08 K 3/34 C 08 L 71/12
P,A	DE-A-3 808 623 (KABUSHIKI KAISHA TOYOTA CHUO K.) * claims; page 3, lines 49-65 * ---	1-3,6-9	
A	EP-A-0 146 717 (THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY) * claim 1 * ---	1	
A	US-A-4 600 741 (D. F. AYCOCK et al.) * claims * ---	1	
A	EP-A-0 222 250 (BASF AG) * claims * ---	1	
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 6, no. 169 (C-122)(1047), 2 September 1982; & JP - A - 57 83551 (TOYODA CHUO KENKYUSHO K.K.) 25.05.1982 -----	1	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
			C 08 L 77/00 C 08 K 3/00 C 08 L 71/00
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search BERLIN		Date of completion of the search 13-10-1989	Examiner BOEKER R.B.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons ----- & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	